NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BECARWAY THEATRE, Broadway - PAIRY CIRCLE-IN MIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-The Conscript-Pastive

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-SURGEON OF PARIS-THE

BEBTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Senious Family

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-MERCHANT OF VE

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-MARDLE

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 472 Broadway-THE GOLDES WGOD'S MINSPRELS, 444 Broadway - Ethiopian Pen-

New York, Thursday, April 34, 1856.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamer Charles Morgan at New Orleans, with San Juan dates to the 16th inst., we have important intelligence from Nicaragua. The defeat of Col. Schlessinger is confirmed. Fifty of his men were killed in the engagement. Our despatch makes serious charges against Col. S., but we are anable to determine with what truth until we are in possession of further particulars. The cause of the defeat is attributed solely to the neglect of Col Schlessinger, as he took no precaution against surprise, although in an enemy's country. On the field of battle his conduct is represented to have been so cowardly as to create a panic, and the men could not be re-inspirited. The curses against Schlessinger by those who have returned from the fight to Rivas are said to be both loud and deep. Another battle is reported to have taken place at Arcopaka, between fourteen of Walker's men, under Capt Baldwin, and two hundred Costa Ricans, in which the latter are said to have been defeated, with a loss of thirty killed. Capt. Baldwin had two men killed. The Orizaba, from this port, arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred and twenty-five passengers. It is reported that Walker is in a good position and prosperous, and receiving large additions to his force.

By the simultaneous arrival of the Arabia at Halifax and of the Arago at this port, we have one week's later advices from Europe. Their details are interesting. The Débats, in a leading article, gives what it professes to be a correct version of the terms of the Paris treaty. It will be found in the letter of our London correspondent, published in another eviuma. If the statement of our Paris contemporasy should prove to be well founded, Russia will have conceded all that could have been decently exacted from her. She not only consents to the demolition of all her fortresses on the coast of the Black Sea, from the Caucasus to the limit of the Russian terribory close to Batoum, but she gives up all her recent conquests from Turkey, and returns within her own bontiers. In addition to this, she pledges herseld not to rebuild her fortifications on the Aland Isles. Turkey insists on an indemnity for the expenses of the war, but the plenipotentiaries had come to no decision on this point. Three members of the Conference would, it was said, be chosen as a commission to proceed to the Principalities, in order, by inquiries on the spot, to arrive at some plan of re-organiza tion which would conciliate all interests.

The affairs of Italy had occupied the attention o the Confesence during their last sittings. It is stated that a secret treaty has been concluded be tween Great Britain and France, entirely independent of the arrangements agreed to at the Confer-

It was apprehended that some difficulty would ocour from the unwillingness of the Austrians to evaquate the Principalities. The last accounts, however state that they were beginning to withdraw their treeps. Preparations were everywhere being made by the different Powers to recall home their armies and reduce them to the usual neace standard.

It was expected that the ratifications of peace would be exchanged on the 20th, after which the plenipotentiaries would immediately return home. The blockade of all the Russian ports has been raised, and a notification has been published by the Russian Minister of Finance that the merchant vessels of the Western Powers would be admitted. After the ratification of the treaty all the ships seized are to be released. Mr. Buchanan was amongst the passengers by the

Arago. On the 4th, Mr. Dallas delivered his cre-

dentials to the Queen.

The French Emperor ms conceived the magnificent project of cutting a ship canal from Havre to Paris, which will be navigable by vessels of a large size. This would give to the latter city an important commercial character. It is rumored that the English government has

decided on rejecting the proposition for capitalising the Sound dues, but will make a proposition of it-

Before the effect of the Arago's news vester-lay was developed the Arabia was telegraphed as having arrived at Halifax. The news brought by her trans pired too late in the day to exercise any influence of importance upon the markets. The sales of cotton embraced about 5,000 bales, chiefly in transitu, the market closing firm at about 11 ic for middling ur lands. Flour was dull, and tended towards lower prices, while sales were to a fair extent. Wheat was quiet; a small lot of red Tennessee sold at \$1 70. and another of inferior mixed Pennsylvania at \$1 60. Jersey rye sold at 89c., and North river prime at 96c. Corn was dull, with sales at 60c. a 61c. for common, and 63c. for good white and yellow, and a superior lot of Southern white was reported at 66c. which was no criterion of the market. Pork sold at \$18 for mess. Cut meats and bacon were firm. About 900 hinds. Cuba muscovado sugar sold at steady prices, and 120 boxes brown Havana at 7 c. a 84c. The chief sale of coffee was made by auction, which is referred to in another column. There was a little firmer feeling in freights to English ports. To Liverpcol, 2,000 a 3,000 bbls. flour were engaged at

Cape of Good Hope advices to the 16th of February have been received. The Cape Town Mercantile Advertiser of that date has the following news items: -The French war steamer Catinat arrived from Sal danha Bay yesterday. The Brothers cleared for Mauritius on Thursday, with specie to the amount of £1,297. The Agatha arrived in Algoa Bay on Tues day last, from Rio Janeiro. Among her cargo two negroes were discovered shortly after the departure of the vessel. They had runaway, it is supposed from some plantation, had secreted themselves on board, and did not "break bulk" and make them selves known until the vessel was well on her way rendering her return impracticable. They will be free men here. The foundation stone of a new na tive chapel in connection with the Wesleyan deno mination at Lesseyton, in the district of Queen' Town, was laid on the 5th of February. A correspondent, writing from Alice, 6th of February states that there is a steady emigration of Kaffir from the colony through that place, with their herds and cattle, consisting of numerous fine cows and large herds of goats. H. B. M. brig Grecian. with two Russian officers and thirty seamen, the remainder of the crew of the Russian frigate Diana. arrived in Simon's Bay on the 7th of February. The same journal, of the 6th of February, adds:-The Governor has notified that he has received instructions to recognize D. M. Huckins, Esq., as acting Consul for the United States in this colony, pending the issue of the royal exequatur. In the latter end of January apwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen were entertained by the officers of H. M.

at Simon's Bay. The company comprised the officers of the U. S. ship San Jacinto, and the élite of Cape Town and Simon's Bay. It had been intended that the amusements of the day should have concluded with a ball in the evening, for which every preparation had been made, but which, owing to some misunderstanding, did not take place.

Advices from Bermuda are to April 15. The Royal Gazette, of that day, says:-We understand that the crew of her Majesty's ship Argus, now at Ports Island, are convalescent. It is said that the Argus will leave here for Halifax soon. It was reported here, on the arrival of her Majesty's ship Medea, that she had several cases of smallpox on board We are much pleased in being able not only to contradict this report, but to add that she had not at that time a single person on her sick list, and further that she has been perfectly free from fever. Captain Wnite, of the brig Hope, from St. Vincent eports that Fort Charlotte, at the west end of that sland, including the barracks, officers' quarters &c., was destroyed by fire on the 25th of March. The first batch of coolie emigrants ever taken to Trinidad had arrived at that island. At Trinidad the weather continued very dry, and sugar making was proceeding favorably, but in many cases the caner were said not to be yielding well. The Governor (Admiral Elliot) was recovering from the very serious attack of bilious fever under which he had been suffering, and to promote convalescence, was taying at the islands in the Gulf.

In the United States Senate yesterday an invita tion was received from the Secretary of the Navy for the members of the Senate to visit the steam ship Merrimae, at Annapolis. The Three Million Armament bill was called up, and after some die, cussion, its further consideration postponed. The subject of the Naval Retiring Board was taken up and discussed, in the course of which Senator Houston made a sarcastic speech, condemning the action of the Board. In the House of Representatives Mr. Thurston moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Senate's amendment to the Deficiency bill was adopted-which amendment could be so construed as to allow the public printer 20 per cent extra compensation. The matter was debated at some length and finally laid on the table. The Indian Appropriation was considered, and Mr. Stan ton, of Chio, made a speech against the further extension of slavery.

Our despatch from Washington states that great rejoicings were taking place among the friends of Mr. Buchanan, at his safe arrival, and that a grand demonstration in his favor will soon be made. It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, a bill being already prepared for that purpose, to be introduced in the House of Re

The body of young Mr. Pierce, who disappeared so suddenly from this city on the morning of the 1st of February, was washed ashore at Rockaway, N. J. on Tuesday evening, and identified by his father yesterday. The remains are greatly decomposed and the skull broken in near its base. Mr. Pierce's gold watch, diamond ring, and other valuable which he were at the house of his friend, where he last was, were found on his person, in good order.

A morum not being present last evening, the Board of Aldermen adjourned to this (Thursday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

A full account of the reception of Mr. Buchanan by our city authorities will be found in another part of our paper this morning. It will be seen that he declines a public dinner, but will receive such of his fellow-citizens as desire to call upon him, at the City Hall to-day.

The "Sons of St. George" celebrated the anniver sary of their patron saint by a banquet at the Me tropolitan Hotel last evening. Over two thound persons attended, and every thing passed off to the satisfaction of all present. We are compelled to lay over our report.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and transacted considerable local business. It was stated that smallpox was alarmingly prevalent in the city, and many respectable strangers had been attacked with it. The City Hospital had refused to provide for this class of patients, who were unwilling to go on Blackwell's Island, and it was surgested that they could be accommodated at the Quarantine, Staten Island, and be cared for by the officer of the Board. Since the 17th of April ten ships have arrived, bringing in them 2,372 passen gers. Up to the 23d, in this year, 13,589 emigrants arrived-9,547 less than landed during the same pe riod last year. There are now 1,731 persons in the

At the regular session of the Board of Counci' men last evening a resolution was adopted appoint ing a committee of three to inquire into the conduct of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps in refusing to comply with a resolution of the Board passed on the 19th of March. The report of the committee in favor of widening Reade street twe. ty-two feet was adopted by a vote of 37 to 14.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, in the case of Glies vs. Flagg, the day was occupied by the counsel of the parties in summing up. The charge of the Judge will be delivered this morning.

Councilman Kerrigan, arrested for being engaged in a shooting affray in the Bowery on Tuesday night, was yesterday discharged from custody, no one appearing to make a complaint against him.

The annual exhibition of the pupils of the Mechanics' Institute took place at the Broadway Taher. nacle last evening. The house was crowded to excess, and the exercises were of a most interesting character. Want of room compels us to omit our report this morning.

The water was let into the Welland canal vester day. The Commissioners have decided to open the Frie canal for navigation on the 5th of May. Milton S. Latham has been appointed by the Pre sident Collector at the port of San Francisco, in

place of Richard P. Hammond, removed. The Treaty of Peace in Europe.

The Arago arrived yesterday morning, with four days, and the Arabia at Halifax at the same time, with three days yet later news. No event of importance had occurred during the week; the chief topic of conversation and newspaper writing was the treaty of peace.

It is quite clear that the signing of the treaty is only the first step toward peace. Not because there is any reason to doubt its ratifi cation; though it is not so palatable to so. of the belligerents-Turkey for instance-as might have been expected, it is not likely that the Sultan or any other of the governments represented will take the responsibility of disavowing it. But the treaty cannot be regarded as the final settlement of the questions which have plunged Europe into war, simply because it does not settle many of the most important of those questions. Doubt and uncertainty hang over the future status of the Principalities, the state of Italy, the rules which are to govern the neutralization of the Black Sea, the rectification of the Russian frontier, the indemnity demanded by Turkey, the political existence of the easternmost pachaliks of the Turkish empire in Asia. and other points of the utmes importance.

We are, it must be confessed, groping in the dark when we attempt to reason upon the action of the Conference on these varicus matters, without either the record of the debates or the treaty be fore us. But in each separate country of Europe, some light has been thrown upon the treaty from an official source; something has been gleaned from the language of the Plenipotentiaries; much, and perhaps all, has been discovered or guessed by the agents of

for the doubtful character of the sources of information we enjoy at present, we may at all events note the tenor of what transpires

In the Debats, the treaty is represented as unitormly unfavorable to Russia. She has conceded the neutralization of the Black Sea; she has relinquished her claim to protect the Greeks in Turkey; she has given up the best mouth of the Danube, and agreed not to attempt in future to interfere with the navigation of that river; she has given up one half of Bessarabia; she agrees not to re-fortify either Sebastopol, or Nicolaieff, or the Aland Isles; she restores to Turkey the territory and fortresses conquered by Mouravieff. She has not sgreed to pay an indemnity to Turkey, certainly, but the Sultan has not withdrawn his claim for one, and the Conference adjourned without deciding the point. Such is, in brief, the resume of the provisions of the treaty according to the best informed journals of Paris. If this résumé be correct, one of two things is certain, either Russia is hopelessly beaten and on the verge of national bankruptcy and ruin, or she is so well convinced of the hopelessness of continuing to struggle against the coalition opposed to her that she has made up her mind to get out of the scrape this time, at whatever cost of prestige, honor and territory, in order, at a future and more suitable opportunity, to renew the contest with better hopes of suc-

But, on the other hand, how stand the advo cates of Russia? L'Abeille du Nord says that Russia was never stronger than at this moment. The Czar announces to his people that he has made peace because the object of the warthe protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte-has been gained. And the tory journals in England assert with increasing emphasis that Russia has got the best of the bargain, that she is the real gainer by the war, and that the Allies have poured out their plood and treasure in vain. It is not wholly impossible to reconcile some of these statements with the article in the Debats. Alexander may consider the object of the war gained by the establishment of an implied protectorate of the five Powers over the Greeks in Turkey: Nicholas might have agreed to such a plan before going to war. And, on the other hand, violent Englishmen, who consider that Russia ought to have been made to pay the expenses of the war and to have lost the Crimea besides, may naturally say that she has made a better bargain than her enemies, if she has lost nothing but a slice of Bessarabia and a portion of her aggressive machinery.

A few days more patience, and at least some of these points will be cleared up. But the closer the drift of the treaty, as we know it, is examined, the stronger becomes the impreasion that it cannot be expected to prove a finality, and that the peace will be but a truce. Austria is already at cross purposes with France and Sardinia, on the one side, as regards Italy, with Russia on the other as regards the Principalities. Ever since the war began she has occupied the latter; the Powers now call upon her to evacuate them, and she interposes delays. Count Cavour, the representative of Sardinia at the Conference, has presented a mimoire on the condition of Italy. in which her present degraded condition is plainly ascribed to the mischievous effects of priestcraft on the one side, and of Austrian misrule on the other. It is understood that this mémoire, which is said to have had the sympathy, if not the actual canction, of the French Emperor, was no sooner made the order of the day before the Conference, than Count Buol appealed to Russia to resist the progress of revolutionary ideas. The Russian politely declined, saying that after what had passed, Count Cayour had a much more intimate connection with and interest in the Italian question than Count Orloff. The m/moire excites niversal attention and general applause Again, the Turkish Sultan has spent, most lavishly, it seems, the five millions he got, and now presses, with all the energy of despair, for an indemnity from Russia to enable him to sustain his throne. Where must all this end?

The Arrival and Reception of Mr. Buchanan -A New Impulse to the Democratic Agita

The steamship Arago, with Mr. Buchanan among her passengers, reached her dock in this city yesterday, at about nine o'clock in the morning. A full report of the reception and the movements during the day, of the distinguished guest of our city fathers, is given in another part of this paper.

With his characteristic good sense, Mr. Buchanan declined the honors of a public procession and a public exhibition through the principal streets of our city. President John Tyler, President Polk, Kozzuth, the "Great Maggar," and President Pierce, have each been honored in their day with the "glorious pageant" of a civic and military parade and popular turnout, such as no city on this continent can get up except New York: but we are not aware that either Tyler, Polk, Kossuth or Pierce derived the slightest substantial advantage from these tremendous popular demonstrations. Independently, however, of these suggestive reminiscences, the course adopted by Mr. Buchanan in declining the exhibition of himself. proposed by our corporate authorities, was minently judicious and sensible.

He will receive such of our fellow citizens as may wish to call upon him at the City Hall today, between the hours of ten and two, and tomorrow he will leave for Pennsylvania. Judging from the preliminary congratulations and compliments of the Philadelphia paperswhig as well as democratic-we may auticipate such a reception in that city as will give a new and stirring impulse to the Buchanan movement and to the activity of his democratic rivals for the Cincinnati nomination. The gathering of the expectant politicians, big and little, in and about the Everett House yesterday, has in itself a very peculiar and significant feature of the drift of the popular tide-and is strikingly illustrative, too, of the prevailing belief among our patriotic and hungry spoilsmen in that wise old maxim, that "it is the early bird that catches the worm." We fear, indeed, in this view of the case, that when Mr. Buchanan leaves this island "homeward bound," it will be with the feelings of a disgusted passenger.

There was quite enough to be seen yesterday, at his hotel, to satisfy the most incredulous of the imperative necessity, even under a continuation of the democratic regime, of a new division of the spoils. This it is that renders the re-nomination of President Pierce the very next thing to an absolute impossibility. But, on the other hand, there is that two-thirds, rule, that guillotine of eminent men, and that ship Castor at a grand dinner on board that vessel I the press. Making due allowance, therefore, ingenious device for the propagation of small i

potatoes. And there are the delegates, already chosen, for this man or that man; and there is the coalition formed, or forming among them, for the overslaugh of Buchanan, by that thimble-rigging two-thirds process of shuffle and cut, and deal again, till their pigeons are bagged. Five-eighths of the democratic party of the Union, and half the old line whigs, may be in favor of Buchanan, and yet he may be guillotined among the thimble-riggers at Cincinnati. In the hands of that cabal, however, his triends have thought proper to place him, and he must, we suppose, abide its decision.

The progressive developements of the Cincinnati plot henceforward will be very inte-

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

The Defeat of Colonel Schlessinger Confirmed.

Serious Charges Against the Colonel, da. &c.,

NEW ORLEANS, April 22, 1858. The steamer Charles Morgan has arrived at this port with San Juan dates to the 16th inst. The Orizabs arrived at San Juan on the 16th, and landed five hundred

and twenty-five passengers.

The defeat of Col. Schleseinger is confirmed. Fifty men were killed in the engagement. The cause is attributed solely to the gross neglect of Echlessinger. The remnant of his party had arrived at Rivas. Schlessinger had not taken a single usual precaution against surprise within the heart of the enemy's country; and on the field his conduct was so cowardly that Capt. Thorpe wa obliged to face him with pistols, and threaten to blos his brains out. But it was allfuseless; his cowardice had created a panic, and the men could not be re inspirited The curses vented against Schlessinger by the returned

force are loud and deep.

Another battle had taken place at Arcopaka, between courteen of Walker's men, under Capt. Baldwin, and tw hundred Costs Ricens, in which the latter were defeated with a less of thirty killed. Baldwin lost two killed.

Capt. Thorpe is a passenger by the Charles Morgan He reports that Gen. Walker is in a good position, and prosperous, receiving large accessions to his force.

From Washington.

REJOICINGS FOR THE SAFE ARRIVAL OF MR. BU CHANAN—EFFORT TO ABOLISH THE COURT OF CLAIMS, ETC., ETC. WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

The friends of Mr. Buchavan are rejoining at his sate arrival, and preparations are making for a grand demon-The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the sloop-of-wa

Portsmouth, now at Norfolk, to proceed forth with to the Fifty one natents issued from the Patent Office for the

week ending yesterday. Hon. A. W. Lamb, late Minister to B gota, has been confirmed Surveyor and Inspector at the new port of en-

connimed Surveyor and inspector at the new port of en-try established at Hannibal, Mo. Mr. Lamb wil re-ciprocate at Cincinnati.

It is said that an effort will soon be made to abolish the Court of Claims, Mr. Greenword, of the House, hav-ing prepared a bill for that purpose.

The Freident's last public evening reception for the season will be given at the White House on the evening of Friday.

reason will be given at the wante above of Friday.

Justice Catron, of the United States Supreme Court, has been summoned to Nashville in consequence of the illness of one of his family. He left this afternoon.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1856.

Mr. Mallory communicated the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy for the members of the Senate to visit the steamer Merrimae at Annapolis
THE CONSIDERATION OF THE THREE MILLION ARMAINET MILL.

Mr. BELL, of Tenn., expressed doubt as to whether this large amount could be properly expended within the present year. He thought it better to make only a small appropriation now.

iff. Wellier property in order to be used most ad spreopriated forthwith, in order to be used most ad variageously.

Mr. Harr opposed the bill, thinking the guns to be refit ed with percussion looks and Maynard primers would not be at all capable with breach loading rifles. He was of the opinion that they would not be serviceable in wet weather. He condemned such a large expenditure in time of peace and advocated economy.

Mr. Case said the administration should not be held responsible for large appropriations. Congress had sometimes made them in opposition to the recommendations of the Executive.

Mr. Hall replied that if the democratic party had not controlled Congress pretty generally, particularly the Serate, for a good many years past, they were not to be held responsible. These large expenditures—seventy or eighty militons of olders anunually—ought to arrest the eight of monter of monter of delars anunually—ought to arrest the

he'd responsible. These large expenditures—seventy or eighty militions of dollars annually—ought to arrest the attention of people, for they were made at a time when the people were suffering from hard times from one end of the country to the other.

Further discussion of the bill was postponed, and the subject of the Naval Board taken up.

THE NAVAL REPRINCE DOARD.

Mr. CRITINNEN (K. N.) of Ky., stated that Capt. Stribling had claimed the honor of capturing a piratical vassel in 1822, which exploit was, in reality, performed by Lieut. Watson; and upon a correction of the matter being brought to the notice of Capt. Stribling, the latter acknowledged that he had mistaken the name of the vassel, being ergaged in a similar capture during the same sun mer. Mr. Jones, of Tenn., vindicated the character of Lieut

Br. JONES, of IEEE, THEOREMS IN CHARGE OF HELD.

Brilet, assalided on a former occasion by Mr. Sildell.

Mr. Housrox, (K. N.) of Iexas, made a reply to seeches of Messrs. Clayton and Bayard, in which he referred to the character of Capt. Dupont and other naval officers, in not very complimentary terms. He severely censured the Navy Bard, and illustrated his remarks with hudorous anecdotes.
Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, April 23, 1856.

Mr. Thurston in ved a resonsideration of the vote by which the Senare's amendment to the Useficiency bill was adopted; the amendment referred to being to prevent the former law concerning public printing being so construed as to allow the public printer 20 per cent for extra compensation.

former law concerning public printing being so construed as to allow the public printer 20 per cent for extra compensation.

Mr. Haven, (E. N.) of N. Y., said that unless this amendment was abhered to, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 would be annually taken from the treasury for the bunefit of the printer. The other day, a prominent member of the republican party, Mr. Stanton, declared that he would arraign this administration before the people for extravagnoe, yet he and his friends, and gentlemen on the democratic side, were found voting together against this saturary amendment. He wanted this draft on the treasury cut off before his party shall come into power.

Mr. Cenn, (cem.) of Ga., defended the votes of the democrats, asying Mr. Haven sought to create an impression on the public mind that the democrats are in favor of such extra allowance, when he had not an iota of ground to stand upon. He could assure Mr. Haven that the nesponsibility for large expenditures would not fallon the American party very soon.

Mr. Chingman, (dem.) of N. C., thought the printer had the same right as others to the 20 per cent, and that was none at all. He advocated the reduction of the tariff, in order to raise only so much revenue as was necessary for the economical administration of the government.

Mr. Washinener, (nigger worshipper.) of Illinois, said the record showed that thirty-eight men, known as republicans, voted with Mr. Haven for the Senates amendment, while only tempty-four of that party voted that new the European war was over, he rejoiced to see the republican party taken under the care of gentlement all around. This was cheering to his heart, and was an advect of the grand political millendum of which there had been so much talk. (Laughter.) He was gratified with the exhibition of friendship displayed by the democrate and others for the republican party.

Mr. Chingman replied that he had no friendship for that party, but in a good cause he would rather have the devil for an ally than to have no aid at all. (Laughter.

ter.)
Mr. Giddings—Old friends should rever be separated.
(Renewed merriment.)
At the instance of Humphrey Marshall, Mr. Thurston's

motion was reconsidered and tabled by 17 majori'y.
THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL was taken up, and Mr. PILANTON, (nigger worshipper,) of this, in reply to remark of Mr. Keut, said.—The gentlemen need not trouble blosself about the republican party. He will have a fair field in the Presidential conject, and find foemen worthy of his steel. There will be no questlemable metro or doubtful inscription on the resulting hanner, but such words as these.—"Freedom is national and slavery sections." "No more slave states," "Colon, for the slave of liberty, and liberty for the sake of the Union." The hanner will be entrusted to the bands of no doubtful or untried addier, but to those of a fit ryposentative of ranger win is represented to the hands of a defound of untried soldier, but to those of a fit rypresentative of the principles insulad on it. Mr. Stanton hand that Mr. Kett would then be found ready to repond to the republican battle cry—"lay on, Macduff!" &c. Mr. Sauton continued to speak at length, in vindication of the position of the republicans.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from Jall.

Despirate Attempt, to Escape from Jail.

Philabellina, April 23, 1856.

Townsend the mail robber, who was shot and seve ely
jail, a few days since, succeeded in scaling he wall last
night, but he ran only three miles, when he fell from exhaustion, and was retaken to prison. His sevene was
discovered about 1 A. M., and his course esselly followed
by the blood from h's wounds, which re-opened in the
eff ris he made to scale the wall. The physicians dressed
his wounds but a kw, hours previous to his eccape.

Pennsylvania Politics.
PHILADELPHIA A The election of Mr. Brown, as Speaker of the State Senate, just before the adjournment of that body, has created a sensation among the democracy, who preferred to have Mr. Willins elected. Threats are made to oust Brown from the State Executive Committee.

The Kansas Investigating Committee. Chicago, April 23, 1866.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, of the Kansas Investigating Committee, reached Leavenworth on the 14th inst

Boston Weekly Bank Staten

Boston, April 23, 1856.
The following are the footings of our bank statement the present week, ending April 22, as compared with the previous week:—

Departure of the Cambria.

Bosros, April 23, 1856.

The royal mail steamship Cambria sailed from here noon to-day, with saventy-five passengers for Livergo and eighteen for Halifax. She takes out \$512,000 is specie.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, April 23, 1856.

No. 93.—Solomon S. Maslers and Son, plaintiffs, vs
Frederick L. Farreds and Brother. Argued by Hon. R.
Johnson for plaintiffs, and Messrs. Carlisle and Bradley
for defendants.

Marine Disaster.

Boeron, April 23, 1856.

The schooner yesterday reported capsized in the bay proves to be the British schooner Mary Nickerson, from Argyle, N. S., for Boston. Four of the crew were drowned, one saved.

Opening of the Eric Canal.

ROME, April 23, 1856.
The Canal Commissioners here, to day decided to ope the canal for navigation on the 5th of May. The freshet is subsiding fast—the weather tine a The Welland Canal.

BUFFALO, April 23, 1856.
Water was let into the Welland canal to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD. PHILADRIPHIA, April 23, 1856
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 83%; Read
Railroad, 45%; Long Island Railroad, 14%; Morris Can
14%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46%.

New ORLEANS, April 21, 1856. Cotton has advanced 1/2c., with sales to day of 9,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 10%c. a 10%c.

CHARLESTON, April 21, 1856.
Cotton has advanced from %c. a %c. Good middling a quoted at 11%c. a 11%c. Albany, April 23, 1856. Sales of produce to day small. Clover seed 17c. a 171/2

The Body of Young Mr. Pierce Found. THE WATCH AND JEWELRY ALL SAFE—THE SKULL BROKEN IN.

The body of young Mr. Plerce, who disappeared so sud dealy from this city on the last of February last, has been at length found and identified. On Tuesday evening the father of the young man, Mr. Pierce, of Liberty street, received a message to the effect that the body of a young man had been washed ashore on the beach at Rockaway V. J., and that it was thought probable that it was the of his long lest son. Yesterday morning Mr. Pierce, senior, left New York, accompanied by a friend, and on arriving at Rockaway they travelled to a spot two miles west of the Pavilion, where they were shown the emains. The father, after a careful examination, prenounced them to be those of his son, and his friend also dentified the body as that of young Pierce. The body is very much decomposed, but does not present the ap-pearance of vicience having been used on it, with the exeption of the fact that the skull is now broken in near its base, which may have occurred by the rolling in the the water and knocking against a stone or other hard

the water and knocking against a stone or other hard substance.

All the articles of jewelry which the young man had on his person during the ball have been found with him. They consist of a valuable gold watch—stopped at haif-past two o'clock, about the hour at which Mr. Pierce left the ball room—a set of gold shirt buttons and rich wrist studs; a diamond firger riog, a heavy gold pencil case, a gold toolbpick, a penknife, and other small articles. As no coroner could be found at Rockaway yesterday, an inquest on the body is still pencing.

The fact of all Mr. Pierce's personal effects remaining untouched, seems to shut out the idea of violence to his person when on his way home.

His clothing is in a good state of preservation, and quite clean. One of his boots was cut into yesterday by his father's friend, and the stocking was found unruffled on the leg and foot.

Laura Keene's Varieties - "The Marble Heart.

This piece, which was produced last night, is a trans-lation by Mr. Charles Selby, of "Les Filles du Marbre," which had quite a run in Paris some three years ago, and was done in English for the Adelphi, London, where it was played in 1854, Madame Celeste asting the principal part. It was also played in this city by the French co. 5 pany at Wallack's, last summer, and was then a failure, because only one part was decently acted—that of Volage, by M. Lion Patre. It was written as an offset to "La Dame aux Camélias" ("Camille"). The last named play makes an angel of a courtezan, while the "Fille de Marbre" is impervious to all influences except those of hard cash. We fear that the pieze at present under consideration tells the truth more nearly than the other but the average of reliability would be somewhere be tween the two. Marco, the heroine of the "Marble Heart," is loved by Raphsel, a young artist, with considerable nervous excitement, a nice moustache, and ten thousand francs. Marco uses up his francs, and then ills him for a rich Viscount. Raphael dies, and we pre sume that Marco marries the Viscount, who is, after all. the most sensible person of the two. Raphael has two guardian angels-Volage, the editor of a satirical news. paper, and Marie, a jeune ingenue. Volage is generally engaged in trying to be sarcastic, and Marie is generally

The plot, as will be seen, is rather thin for five acts. Like Camille it has only one very vtrong scene, but the dialogue generally is more compact and sparkling than that of the first named play. It is very plain that the moral lesson conveyed—that is, if any moral lesson is conveyed in plays of this kind—is much more powerful in "The Marble Heart" than in "Camille." But so per verse is human nature, that the Raphael does not arous the sympathies of the audience to the same degree that the sufferings of Marguerite Gautier appeal to their fee! ings. Still the piece is very unique, and the interest exceedingly well worked up, gradually rising to a pitch of intensity at the end of the fourth act. Its success nere was aven greater than that of "Camlile."

It may be remarked, en passant, that the first actwhich represents an artist's studio, with a dream wherein his statues of Aspasia, Lais and Phryne are supposed be animated, and to prefer a rich old fegy to the poor artist who has created them—has no immediate bearing upon the plot of the piece; but it was exceedingly wel done, and is perhaps its mostisuccessful feature.

The acting was generally very good. The crowning beners of the night must be accorded to Mr. Jordan, who played Raphael better than we have ever seen him do anything before. He had an immense call before the curtain at the end of the fourth act, and made a severcall upon the pecket handkerchiefs of the fairer portion of the audience. Miss Keere made as much of Marco as possible; but the representation loses much of its artistic power from the repulsiveness of the character. Mr. Dickinson's Volage was rather slow, but otherwise clever, and Mr. Johnston made a fop extravagantly funny. We may say a word, too. In praise of Miss Annie Walters, who played Clementine—a sort of confidents for Marco. It was irreproachably dressed, and nicely acted. The

City Intelligence.

THE LATE SHOOTING APPRAY IN THE BOWERY .- In our ecount of the shooting affray which took place in the Bowery on Tuesday night, and which was published in the Herald of yesterday, we stated that the affray took place at No. 42 in the above thoroughfare. This was a mistate; it should have read No. 40. John Mat. hews, the person who was wounded in the fight, now ies at the New York Hospital, and is doing very favor ably. The wounded man refuses to make any complaint egalest Capicin Kerrigan, because, he says, the prisoner was the fagrieved party, and did not, he thinks, intend to do him say harm. The prisoner was brought before Justice Connolly, at the Lewer Folice Court, yesterday meraling, but no one appearing to make a complaint sgainst him, he was discharged from custody. The affair created dutte a sensation among the fancy yesterday. The statewix Hell tragedy was talked over, and the conduct of the principal actors in the forms of Tuesday evening was commented upon pro and con, until a late hour lastinght. The barrooms in the vicinity of the late row did a good business yesterday.

[ALERGETING LECTURE ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE TELEably. The wounded man refuses to make any complaint

CRATH.-The American Geographical Society hold their weekly meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at the New York University Building, Marshall Jefferts, East, will read a paper on the electric telegraph, its indu-ch of and geographical distribution.

ARRIVAL OF MR. BUCHANAN.

His Reception by Our City Authorities-Arrangements to Rec City Hall to-day. ents to Receive the Citizens at the The Hon. James Buchanan, late Minister to the Court

of St. James, arrived yesterday in the Arago from

In anticipation of his arrival, the public authorities had made preparations for his reception; but the un-usually rapid passage which the Arago made for this season of the year, took them somewhat by surprise. It was intended to meet the steamer in the lower bay, and that the committee which had been appointed by the Common Counci, should there extend to him the weleeme and hospitalities of our city. The arrangements, however, owing to the cause we have already indicated, were not perfected in time to carry out the intentions of the committee, and they were, accordingly, obliged to await the arrival of the vessel at her pier.

In addition to the preparations which had been made by the city functionaries, a number of Mr. Buchanan's political friends and adherents in this city had also determined to give the distinguished gentleman a reception, and a committee for that purpose was appointed, of which Capt. Wm. L. Wiley was Chairman. But this arrangement was also defeated, and his friends concluded that, instead of the proposed reception, they would give him a serenade this (Thursday) evening at half-past @

At half-past 7 o'clock the committees of both Boards were notified that the Arago was coming up, and at 8 o'clock the following members were at the pier at the foot of Beach street, ready to board the steamer when she

came alongside :came alongeide:—
Committee of the Board of Aldermen.—Alderman Edy,
Chairman: Aldermen Fox, Fulmer, Herrick and Brown.
Committee of the Board of Councilmen.—H. Smith, Chairman; Messrs. Cargill, Noyes, Whitlock and Van Riper.
The Arago was bearded at the Quarantine by officers

Roach and Murray, of the Emigrant Squad, who bore a note from the Mayor to Mr. Buchanan, informing him that the city authorities intended to give him a public reception, and would meet him on the wharf for the purpose of conducting him to his hotel. As soon as the vessel reached her pier, the committees of the Common Council went on board, where they found Mr. Buchanan in the midst of a number of friends. He was easily dis-tinguished from among those by whom he was surrounded by his venerable appearance. Although now past sixty years he is yet a hale, vigorous man, and although he does not still possess the elasticity and strength of manhood, his physical powers have not suffered so much as might have been expected from the encroachment of age. During the passage he was much oppressed with sea sickness, but he had entirely recovered a day or two before his arrival. All his friends say—and they certainly ought to know—that he never looked better. It is a fact deserving of mention, that the day of his return to his native land is also the anniversary of his birth, and his politica admirers have found in that fact a favorable omen of his political preferment in the coming struggle for the Presidency. However that

enjoyment of his physical powers than the majority of men at his advanced age. When he became aware that the committee of the Common Council were on board, he received them with the utmost courtesy.

After introducing himsef and the other members of the committee, Alderman Ely tendered the hospitalit of the city to Mr. Buchanan in the following brief and appropriate remarks:-

appropriate remarks:—
It affords me no ordinary pleasure to have the honor in behalf of the Common Council, to welcome, and at the same time to tender you the hospitalties of this city. On this occasion, and at this particular time, a lengthy address would be out of place. You will allow me, sir, therefore, simply to congratulate you upon the safe termination of your voyage, and to express the hope that you will do our city the honor to become its guest during your stay among us. We have, under the belief, continued Alderman Fly, that you would comply with our request in this respect, already had the necessary provision made for you at the Everett House. It has been the desire of our city authorities to show you all the attention in their power, and to manifest their appreciation of your official acts, which we trust will tend to promote the interests of the whole country.

Mr. Buchanan replied substantially as follows:—

Mr. Buchanan replied substantially as follows:—
Allow me, sir, to express through you my thanks to
the authorities of this great city for the monor which
they have conferred upon me in inviting me to partake of
their hospitalities. It is with feelings of justifiable pride
that in common with every American, I leek upon the
present greatness and the growing prosperity of our commercial metropolis. It already occupies a distinguished
place among the great cities of the world, not only on account of the extent of its vast commercial resources, but
the numerous charitable and educational institutions
maintained by the public and private benevience of its
citizens. Like all who, after a long absence, return at
last to their native land, I rejoice at again seeing my
own country, and at beholding the numerous evideness
which surround me of the happiness and the prosperity
of its people. In conclusion, sir, I beg leave again to
thank you for the generous hospitality which has been
tendered to me, and express the pleasure I feel in complying with your friendly invitation.

Mr. Buchanan then, accompanied by Alderman Ely Mr. BUCHANAN replied substantially as follows:-

Mr. Buchanan then, accompanied by Alderman Elw and the other members of the Common Counci', left the steamer, after taking a farewell of the many friends he had made during the voyage. An open barouche was in readiness on the pier, in which, in company with some of the committee, he was conveyed to the hotel, the rest of the Everett House, the guest of the city again underwent the ceremony of introduction to a number of private and political friends, who, hearing of his arrival, had called at the earliest moment to pay him their respects. Among these were the Hon. Daniel S. Sickles, who was Secretary

of the Legation under Mr. Buchanan, and Mayor Wood. When this interesting ocremony was brought to a close, Alderman Ely sgam addressed Mr. Buchanan, tendering him on behalf of the city, a public dinner, and expres ing his desire to show him any attentions which might be in his power, to make his stay in the city agreeable

and pleasant. Mr. BUCHANAN regretted that he was obliged to decline the honor intended him, as he desired to leave the city, for Philadelphia, on Friday morning. But for this, he would be glad, he said, to comply with the wishes of the committee. To morrow (to day) he would be pleased to place himself at their disposal.

Alderman Env then said that if agreeable to him, the citizens would like to have the opportunity of paying their respects to him at the City Hall, and for that purpose the Governor's Room would be thrown open at any time that he might select. After some little conversation, it was settled that Mr. Buchanan should receive his friends to-day, the 24th inst, in the place designated

Having made these arrangements, the committee took their leave. Before leaving, however, they partook of a collation provided for them by the proprietor of the To-day, Mr. Buchanan is to visit the Astor Library at

ten o'clock A. M., the City Hall between the hours o and 2, take dinner with the Mayor at 6 P. M., and will be serenaded at the time already specified.

Concert this Evening .- We have a ticket to the amateur concert at St. Stephen's church, Twenty eighth street, this evening. The proceeds are to be applied to pay a debt on the organ. No doubt the friends of the church will muster in large numbers.

Naval Intelligence. Commodore Salter had despatched the United States

brig Bainbridge, Commander Rowan, to the West Coast of Terra del Fuego, 2,500 miles to the southward of Rio, in search of the crew of an American whaleship, said to have been cast away there some eighteen months since. The officers and crew of the B. were all well. The Bainbridge sailed from Rio upon the service on March 12.

Court Calendar-This Day. Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERE COURT—CITCUIT — Nos. 336, 363, 364, 375, 337, 289, 387, 206, 289, 280, 342, 325, 229, 72, 592.

SUPERE COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 74, 104, 122, 123, 141, 151, 152, 179, 163, 154, 166, 156, 167, 168, 159, 223, 160, 161, 162, 163, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT — Nos. 262, 263, 440, 450, 200, 487, 491, 109, 283, 496, 505, 506, 507, 692, 612, 522, 526, 526, 527, 133, 64, 484, 864, 517, 518, 520, 521, 522, 525, 526, 526, 527, 528, 520, 530, 532, 534, 537, 538, 539, 540. The court will edjourn for the term on Friday, 25th instant.

COMMON PIRAS.—Part 1.—Nos. (489 on jury calendar) 44, 68, 59, 60, 63, 64, 93, 94, 37, 102, 103, 151, 153, 154, Part 2.—Nos. (549 and 550 on jury calendar) 150, 104 to 115.

Who is it that "Knox" the Spots off the Hatters: None ofter than our friend on the corner of Broadway and Fulion street. We have known him for a long time, and feel assured that the enterprise, liberality, superior taste and increasing trade of our friend KNOX places him at the beast of the best of the planters.

the best of the batters.

Equinocal Hats for Stormy Weather can only be had of White, the fashionable hatter. Dress hats at \$5 and \$4, besides a new importation of extra fine soft hats now ready.

WHITE, Hatter, 148 Fulton street. 20,000 -Fwenty Thousand People have al-

20,000 — Twenty Thousand People have already seen our beautiful improvement is ventifating hat and caps, and pronou ced it the best invention they have ever seen for coolness. The movement is we simple, yet as effectival, that all are test in autoals/ment. The beauty and datas are fully retained, and it can be opered or closed in a noment, at they ensure of the wearer. Call or deced in a noment, at they capture of the wearer. Call on deer them yourself, see your own judge. The pools will be cheer'ally abount, whether you purchase or not. We trust to the merits of down, whether you purchase or not. We trust to the merits of the invention for sales, and not to any putling on our part. Remander 21, film street, convice of Durane, until we open our store. 400 frond-way, three doors from Christy's Minstein; where we intend keeping a splet did variety of Rody mountains, drab between, while case/merus, black siles, &o., &o., manufactured from the finest materials in the market, and by she best workmen.